# **Economic and Fiscal Impact Statement**

Qualified Applicator Licensing and Certification Subcategories

### **ECONOMIC IMPACT**

#### B. Estimated Costs

Table 1: Total Statewide Dollar Costs Over Lifetime Subcategory P & Q (see document entitled "Economic Analysis for Subcategory P & Q Regulation" dated 11/23/09)

| Subcategory        | Certificate/License<br>Type           | Total<br>Number | Total Cost | Subtotal for<br>Subcategory |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------------------|
| Subcategory P      | Winery employees<br>QAC               | 800             | \$748,000  | \$798,500                   |
|                    | Winery pest control businessesQAL     | 25              | \$27,375   |                             |
|                    | Winery pest control business licenses | 25              | \$23,125   |                             |
| Subcategory Q      | Maintenance<br>gardeners (MGs)<br>QAC | 1,000           | \$885,000  | \$1,410,000                 |
|                    | MG pest control business licenses     | 1,000           | \$525,000  |                             |
| <b>Grand Total</b> | 1                                     |                 | 1          | \$2,208,500*                |

<sup>\*</sup>Wine industry 36% share and MGs 64% share

Initial Cost for Wineries:

- Minimum (QAC only): \$275
- Maximum (QAL + business license): \$315 (QAL) + \$185 (business license)= \$500

#### Initial Cost for MGs

• QAC + business license: \$225 +\$105= \$330

## Annual Ongoing Cost for Wineries:

- Minimum (QAC only): \$165
- Maximum (QAL + business license): \$195 + \$185= \$380

## Annual Ongoing Cost for MGs:

- QAC + business license: \$165 + \$105= \$270
- C. Alternatives to Regulation: Status Quo (Do not establish subcategories P & Q)

Without this regulation, winery employees and pest control businesses would need to obtain certification/licensing in category A and maintenance gardeners would need to obtain certification in category B. The cost of obtaining a business license for both entities does not change.

Table 2: Total Statewide Dollar Costs Over Lifetime (Status Quo)

| Category           | Certificate/License<br>Type           | Total<br>Number | Total Cost  | Subtotal for Subcategory |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| Category A         | Winery employees<br>QAC               | 800             | \$958,000   | \$1,015,063              |
|                    | Winery pest control businessesQAL     | 25              | \$33,938    |                          |
|                    | Winery pest control business licenses | 25              | \$23,125    |                          |
| Category B         | Maintenance<br>gardeners (MGs)<br>QAC | 1,000           | \$1,197,500 | \$1,722,500              |
|                    | MG pest control business licenses     | 1,000           | \$525,000   |                          |
| <b>Grand Total</b> |                                       |                 |             | \$2,737,563              |

#### FISCAL IMPACT

### A. 6. Fiscal Effect on Local Government

Table 3: Expected Total Statewide County Revenue Generated From Increases in Business Licenses

| Fiscal Year  | Revenue  |
|--------------|--|
| FY 2010-2011 | 232 additional applications x \$25 per application= \$5,800  |
| FY 2011-2012 | 464 additional applications x \$25 per application= \$11,600 |
| FY 2012-2013 | 696 additional applications x \$25 per application= \$17,400 |

Assumption: A total of 1,025 business applications will be received statewide over five years, or an average maximum of approximately 18 applications per county (1,025 applications ÷ 58 counties). However, it is expected that applications will be phased in over time. For the purposes of this estimate, we assume 4 new applications will be received per county per year, until the maximum of 18 is reached. Therefore, the statewide total would amount to 232 (58 counties x 4 applications) for FY 2010-2011, 464 (58 counties x 8 applications) additional applications for FY 2011-2012, and 696 (58 counties x 12 applications) additional applications for FY 2010-2013, until a total of 1,025 is reached during FY 2014-2015.

## B. Fiscal Effect on State Government

The proposed regulation is expected to generate revenue for DPR based on an increase in QAC/QAL application fees, QAC/QAL renewal fees, business license fees, business license renewal fees, exam fees, and CE accreditation fees. DPR does not generate revenue from reporting and recordkeeping requirements. Fee structure available at <a href="http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/license/fees.pdf">http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/license/fees.pdf</a>.

DPR also expects to incur expenditures to administer this regulatory change. The net impact of the regulation will be to increase DPR's costs (See Table 5, pg. 5).

# **Expected Revenue**

Estimated Increases for Subcategory P:

800 new QACs

25 new QALs

25 new MG pest control business licenses

## Estimated Increases for Subcategory Q:

1,000 new QACs

1,000 new pest control business licenses

## Total Increases:

1.800 new QACs

25 new QALs

25 new pest control business licenses

1,000 new MG pest control business licenses

Total 2,850 new licenses/certificates

Exams: 825 subcategory P exams + 1,000 subcategory Q exams = 1,825 exams

<u>CE accreditation:</u> Estimated increase in CE courses per year needing DPR accreditation: 331 courses (11.4% estimated increase from projected 2,900) @ \$45 per course = **\$14,895 per year** 

Table 4: Expected State Revenue Generated From Increases in Applicants

| Activity            | Cost of 2,850 new         | Cost of 2,850 renewals per                  |  |
|---------------------|---------------------------|---|--|
|                     | applicants                | 2 year cycle                                |  |
| QAC Application Fee | \$40 x 1,800 = \$72,000   | 0   |  |
| QAC Renewal Fee     | 0 \$60 x 1,800= \$108,000 |   |  |
| QAL Application Fee | \$80 x 25= \$2,000        | 0   |  |
| QAL Renewal Fee     | 0                         | \$120 x 25=\$3,000                          |  |
| Exam Fee P          | \$100 x 825= \$82,500     | 0   |  |
| Exam Fee Q          | \$50 x 1,000 = \$50,000   | 0   |  |
| Business License    | \$160 x 25= \$4,000       | 0   |  |
| Fee P               |                           |   |  |
| Business License    | 0                         | \$320 x 25=\$8,000                          |  |
| Renewal Fee P       |                           |   |  |
| MG Business         | \$80 x 1,000= \$80,000    | 0   |  |
| License Fee Q       |                           |   |  |
| MG Business         | 0                         | \$160 x 1,000=\$160,000                     |  |
| License Renewal     |                           |   |  |
| Fee Q               |                           |   |  |
| TOTAL REVENUE       | \$290,500                 | \$279,000 or approximately \$98 per renewal |  |

Note: Renewals are split into two groups. Beginning Year 2, half of the Year 1 applicants will need to renew.

FY 2010 - 2011: \$290,500/5= \$58,100 (for 570 new licenses/certificates per year) + \$14,895 for CE accreditation = **\$72,995** 

FY 2011 - 2012: \$58,100 (for 570 new licenses/certificates) + \$27,930 (285 renewals x \$98) + \$14,895 = \$100,925

FY 2012 - 2013: \$58,100 (for 570 new licenses/certificates) + \$55,860 (285 renewals from Year 1 + 285 renewals from Year 2 x \$98) + \$14,895= **\$128,855** 

Based on an increase in 570 new licenses/certificates per year up until Year 5, peak revenue will be generated in Year 5 at \$184,715.

# **Expected Expenditures**

# <u>Total Increases:</u>

### Licenses/Certificates:

- 1,800 new QACs
- 25 new QALs
- 25 new pest control business licenses
- 1,000 new MG pest control business licenses
- Total: 2,850 additional licenses/certificates

#### Exam Administration:

- 825 subcategory P exams
- 1,000 subcategory Q exams
- Total: 1,825 exams

#### Additional Activities:

 Accredit 331 additional CE courses; facilities rental; travel; printing; renewing study guides; schedule, proctor, and grade exams; and database management

# <u>Current workload and expenditures:</u>

Current licenses/certificates issued/renewed per year: 15,000 Current cost of <u>all</u> Licensing and Certification Activities: \$2.1 million

### Anticipated increase in workload:

Additional licenses/certificates issued over lifetime (5 years): 2,850 (570 per year) Beginning Year 5, workload would amount to 570 new licenses/certificates and 1,140 renewals (from Years 1-4) for a total of 1,710 applicants + additional exam administration and other associated activities.

Estimated increase in workload: 1,710/15,000= **11.4%** 11.4% increase in workload would amount to approximately **\$239,400** for **Year 5** (using current budget of \$2.1 million)

The increase in workload would be gradual for the first 5 years assuming there are 570 additional licenses/certificates issued each year until lifetime (5 year) total met.

FY 2010 – 2011 would amount to: 570 additional licenses/certificates = 3.8% increase in workload or \$79,800 15,000 licenses

FY 2011 - 2012: 570 additional licenses/certificates + 285 renewals= 855/15,000= 5.7% increase in workload or \$119,700

FY 2012 - 2013: 570 new licenses/certificates + 570 renewals = 1,140/15,000 = 7.6% increase or **\$159,600** 

**Table 5: Expected Revenue and Expenditures** 

| Fiscal Year    | Expected Revenue | Expected    | Net Cost to DPR |
|----------------|------------------|-------------|-----------------|
|                |                  | Expenditure |                 |
| FY 2010 - 2011 | \$72,995         | \$79,800    | \$6,805         |
| FY 2011 - 2012 | \$100,925        | \$119,700   | \$18,775        |
| FY 2012 - 2013 | \$128,855        | \$159,600   | \$30,745        |

Note: DPR's expected revenue for these regulations will very nearly offset DPR's anticipated increase in expenditure. The expected revenue will support a budget change proposal that will be necessary to authorize expenditure of revenues and to accommodate the increase in workload as the regulation becomes fully implemented.